

The type locality of this form lies about seventy-five miles southeast of the type locality of *M. h. unifasciata*. Between these two localities are three mountain ranges, the Bessemers, an un-named range and the Bullions. Visits to these ranges at several different points have resulted in no traces of shells being found.

I take pleasure in naming this shell in honor of Mr. Howard R. Hill, conchologist at the Los Angeles Museum.

Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, California.

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## TWO SEVEN-VALVED CHITONS FROM MENDOCINO, CALIFORNIA

By E. P. AND E. M. CHACE

Among the fifty or more specimens of chitons taken in two days collecting at Mendocino last July, (1929), there were two specimens of particular interest, having only seven valves each. The first, an *Ischnochiton regularis*, Cpr. has valves V and VI fused together. From the outside the abnormal valve shows the median areas of valve V about one-fourth longer than usual, and V's normal lateral areas and then the lateral areas of valve VI. There is a distinct line separating the lateral areas of valves V and VI but it shows a joining and not a joint. No trace of median areas of valve VI is visible. Examination of the interior shows the length of the joined valves to equal that of two normal valves but about seventy percent of this is valve V, a distinct groove separating valve V from valve VI for about one-third of their width at each edge, while the portion under the apex is smoothly joined. Measurements of this specimen:

Length of valves, 29 mm.; width of valve III, 11 mm.; width of valve V, 11.5 mm.

A normal specimen measures:

Length of valves, 29.2 mm.; width of valve III, 11 mm.; width of valve V, 11.2 mm.

The second is an *Ischnochiton mertensii*, Cpr. In this specimen valves I to V are normal in shape and sculpture. All show old breaks at the top of the arch. These are covered with a callus on the inside, the callus in valves II and III being heavier than in the other valves. Valve VI is perhaps ten per cent longer than in a normal specimen. The lateral area on the right side is normal and has five rows of pustules, while that on the left is somewhat larger and shows eight rows of pustules. There is no mark to indicate a possible fusion of valves VI and VII. This valve also shows a break at the apex and a callus inside.

The tail valve *appears* slightly smaller than normal for a specimen of this width and does not fit as tightly against the adjacent valve as is usual. It is short on the left side where it adjoins the wide lateral area of valve VI and long on the right where a small portion at the anterior edge is slightly depressed but still distinct from the central area. This bears three fairly distinct rows of pustules and parts of a fourth row in the slight groove which marks the normal edge of the tail valve.

In spite of the fact that these abnormally sculptured portions of valve VI and the tail valve might be portions of the missing valve (VII) there is no indication on the inside of the shell that valve VII ever existed. Comparative measurements of *I. mertensii* follow:

	Normal spec.	7-v. spec.
Length of valves	31.7 mm	26.5 mm.
Width of valve III	14.4 mm.	14.1 mm.
Width of valve VI	13.7 mm.	13.3 mm.